

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky.

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office
on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rod-
man's.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....**CHARLES F. CRADDOCK**
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

WILL practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jan4 w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts in Frank-
fort and the adjoining counties. Office on St.
Clair street, four doors from the bridge. dec1 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the
collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the knowl-
edge of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner
under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc. nov13 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
District Court, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort,
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend
particularly to the collection of debts in any part of
the State. All business confided to him will meet
with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street, in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office. mar7 w&t-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

GEO. W. BARKINS.....**BEN. J. MONROE,**
Purkins & Monroe,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of
the Law in all the Courts of the Territory.
Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co.'s
Bank. oct21 w&t-wf

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.
'53 w&t-wf

CAPITAL HOTEL,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, Ky.

May 22, 1858 - 11

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Cweeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. nov27 w&t-wf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and
in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to
Mr. Harlan's office. may19 w&t-wf

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
jan1 w&t-wf

B. F. DINKLE,
BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frank-
fort and surrounding counties generally, that
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House,
Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on
moderate terms.
Jobs attended to in town and country, and satisfac-
tion warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hard-
ware store of Mr. John Haly, next door to the Fan-
cy Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.
jan1 w&t-wf

ALE and BEER!
LEXINGTON BREWERY!!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the lib-
eral patronage bestowed upon him heretofore,
begs leave to inform his customers, and the public
generally, that having considerably enlarged his estab-
lishment, and furnished the same with all the modern
improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is
now prepared to furnish a superior article of
Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Dietitians can be furnished at all times with prime
Barley, Malt, and Hops.

At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that
Messrs. PEIFFER & KAHR have accepted the sole
agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort
and vicinity, and will always have on hand, and for
sale a sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's
prices, freight added.

All orders intrusted to the same will be filled with
promptness and dispatch. D. F. WOLF.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory!
LOESCH & SCHWER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have formed
a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing
BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, for Lad-
ies, Gentlemen, and Children, at the lowest prices.
We warrant all of our work to give perfect satis-
faction. Shop in Barstow's building, on Market street,
mar2 w&t-wf

EGBERT & WRIGHT,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

IN all the late and fashionable styles, Graining,
Varnishing, and Polishing; Gilding, Zinc, Ori-
ental, and Green Painting, Glazing and Paper Hang-
ing. All work done in the best manner and on the
most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attend-
ed to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky.
mar2 w&t-wf

Books and Stationery.
A GENERAL assortment of School, Medical, Law,
and Miscellaneous Books. All the late publica-
tions of the day to be had at
jan2 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,
ESTABLISHED 1841.

ARTHUR PETER.....**JAMES BUCHANAN,**
PETER & BUCHANAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MURN & BUCHANAN.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS of Cammings' Straw and
Corn Stalk Cutter, Krauser's Cider Mills, Rail-
road Wheelbarrows, Steel Plows, Corn Shellers,
Chain Pumps, and Agricultural Implements gener-
ally. Also Dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime,
Hydraulic Cement, Plaster Paris, Apples, Potatoes,
&c., Horse Powers and Threshers, Reaping and Mow-
ing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.
No. 454 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville,
Ky.

Catalogue of Seeds and Implements sent by
mail gratis on application. april4 w&t-wfm.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 159 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BANKS, Steamboat Clerks, Clerks of Courts,
Railroad Engineers, Insurance Companies, Mer-
chants and others supplied at short notice. All
work warranted. Their Books are made of the Best
Material and in the most durable manner.

Book and Job Printing Neatly Ex-
ecuted. april7 w&t-wfm

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.
BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,
GOODRICH'S READERS,
EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

PARENTS and TEACHERS look to your interest,
and do not be hurried by interested agents.
These are the best books in the country, recom-
mended by the "State Board of Education," and are pub-
lished in Kentucky, by
ap7 w&t-wfm

A. JAEGER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH CHINA.

GLASS and Earthenware, No. 239 Lake street,
Chicago, Ill. Nos. 190 and 121 Fourth street,
Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets,
Louisville, Ky.
mar22 w&t-wf

SAUEL L. LEE.....**J. W. OWEN,**
Boots & Shoes,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
Spring Goods Just Received.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assort-
ment of French Ladies' and Children's
SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell as
cheap as any other house in the city.

SAM'L L. LEE & CO., 419 Market street,
second door above Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
mar24 w&t-wf

GEO. H. CARY.....**R. L. TALBOT,**
CARY & TALBOT,
SUCCESSORS TO
BELL, TALBOT & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 433 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders. mar22 w&t-wf

N. V. GERHART,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES,
No. 106 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FINE FLOWERS and Hand Dresses, Notions, Fan-
cier Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of
CLOTH CLOAKS and MANTILLAS kept always on
hand and made to order. sep23 w&t-wf

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S
TAILORING
AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 455 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d & 4th, (North side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHIRTS, Satins, Velvets, Plush, Crapes, Merinos,
Broad Cloths, Shawls, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., dyed
to any color.

REPAIRING of every description of every description
Renovated and Repaired in a superior manner, war-
ranted not to be equalled in this or any other city.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
oct1 w&t-wf

JOSEPH HADDOX.....**LOUIS HADDOX**
HADDOX & BRO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN R. HALL.)
COACH AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Third st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE will manufacture and keep on hand CAR-
riages of every description and latest fash-
ion. sep23 w&t-wf

J. C. WEBB.....**E. E. LEVERING,**
WEBB & LEVERING,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 321, South side Main Street, three doors below
Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COURT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER.

HENRY WEHMEOFF,
UPHOLSTERER!
No. 547 South Side Main St., bet. 2d
and 3d, Louisville, Ky.

CONSTANTLY on hand Curtain Goods, Window
Shades, and Trimmings, Spring Hair, Cotton,
Moss, and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Pillows, and
all kinds of Upholstery done at short notice
and upon reasonable terms. mar22 w&t-wf

Melodeons--Melodeons.
MELODEONS--Just received a supply
of the celebrated Melodeons man-
ufactured by Treut & Lowrey, New
Haven, Conn., for which we are the
Wholesale Agents of the Southwestern States,
which enables us to sell them at the lowest Eastern
retail prices, and to furnish dealers at factory whole-
sale rates. We have a long list of testimonials of the
superiority of these instruments over all others,
which may be seen upon application.

We shall continue to keep an assortment of Geo. A.
Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, so favorably known in this
market, and which we have sold for many years, and
which is the most complete found in the West. Every
instrument warranted. TRIPP & CRAGG.

ap7 w&t-wf 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

JAS. G. MATHERS,
No. 470 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louis-
ville Rolling Mill Warehouse.

Louisville, Ky.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
AND
Furnishing Articles,
FOR
Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institu-
tions, Steamboats, &c.

The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ES-
TABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!
sep23 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

At Cost for Cash.
Large Spring Bed Bottoms at \$5 00
LARGE SPRING MATTRESSES AT \$13 00
LARGE COTTON MATTRESSES AT \$5 50 to \$7 50

Window Shades, with the fixtures, from 50 cts. to
\$3 00 each, and all other goods in same proportion.
Send your orders early, as I shall close out all my
stock by 1st July. Send length and width of window
if you want Window Shades, and length and width of
Bedstead, if you want Mattresses.

JOHN A. DICKINSON, Louisville, Ky.
m24 w&t-wf

JUST RECEIVED--38 cases of the
best quality of Italian, French, and
German
VIOLINS,
36 cases superior American and French
GUITARS,
ROTARY VALVE CORNETS,
FLUTINAS,
AND
TUMBLING POLKAS WITH REGISTERS,
DRUMS--PIFFES--FLUTES--CLARINETTS--
BANJOS--TAMBOURINES--FLAGEOLETS--
AND STRINGS

of superior quality for all instruments.
We would call the attention of dealers to the above,
as we are determined to sell wholesale or retail at
such prices as will be sure to please. Give us a call
and see for yourselves.

TRIPP & CRAGG,
109 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson,
Louisville, Ky.
m25 w&t-wf

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
No. 187, Corner of Main & Fourth sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant
Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
from New York. Having a resident partner in New
York, we are enabled to have the very latest styles
and the very best material.

Extra large size Garments always on hand
and for sale low.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.
M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Masonic Building,
Louisville, Ky.
mar10 w&t-wf

NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859
FOR THIS season I have a fresh and beautiful as-
sortment of Eastern Price
VALENTINES.

Novel styles of SENTIMENTALS;
ALSO,
New COMICS and Moveable COMICS

Something entirely new. Prices range from 3, 5, 10, 15,
20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and \$1 00,
\$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00, up to \$10 00. Any quanti-
ties will be sent by mail postage paid on receipt of the
money, or postage stamps, for small amounts. Ad-
dress,
JOHN W. CLARKE, Bookseller,
Mozart Hall, Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
jan14 w&t-wf

Mrs. MAYERS
NEW YORK MILLINERY &
FANCY STORE,
No. 565 Market street, between Third and Fourth
sep23 w&t-wf LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
UNITED STATES
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Northeast Corner
Market and Third Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT
SHORTEST NOTICE.**
sep23 w&t-wf

PETER RUHL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
DR--SS TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, Gimps, Cords and Tassels; also, Military
Goods of every description; Masonic and Odd
Fellows Regalia Trimmings.

No. 115 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson,
sep23 w&t-wf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Seed & Agricultural Ware-
house.

J. D. BONDURANT,
No. 363 Sixth Street, near Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEALER in choice Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit
and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines,
Corns and Wheat Mills, Power and Hand Corn
Shellers, Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Wagons, Agri-
cultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines
of all sorts, Faner, Cement, White Sand and Lime,
Railroad Barrows and implements generally, &c., &c.
sep23 w&t-wf

HART, MAPOTHER & CO.,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
Louisville, Ky.,

And No. 36 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
sep7 w&t-wf

JAMES B. WOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 451 Market st., between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.

THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the
low price of Four Dollars. sep23 w&t-wf

U. B. EVARTS,
(Successor to Evans & Marton.)
541 MAIN STREET,
Breckinridge Buildings, above 3d, Louisville, Ky.

DEALER IN PAPER PANINGS,
Clocks, Gongs and Plates,
Caskets and Gift Boxes of every description,
French Glass, Stained Glass,
Portrait and Picture Frames,
Artists' Materials.

ALSO,
DAGUERRETYPE STOCK.
My Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly
furnished with the most complete of a visit
Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to
call and examine. mar22 w&t-wfm

T. G. WATERS,
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.,
sep23 w&t-wf Louisville, Ky.

A CHANGE!
I HAVE this day sold my establishment to Mr. S. C.
BULL, and take great pleasure in recommending
him to my old friends and patrons.
January 2, 1859. W. M. TODD.

BOOKS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
S. C. BULL,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. M. TODD.)

HAS purchased this old and well-known establish-
ment, and solicits a continuance of a visit
of his former customers, pledging himself that no
pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to those who
may favor him with a call.
jan2 w&t-wf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARTIN NIXON.....**THOMAS NIXON**.....**WM. H. CHATFIELD,**
NIXON & CHATFIELD,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
PRINTING INKS,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers. ap7 w&t-wfm

WELLS' JOBBER, PRINTER 141y 18, \$200.
D. CARD PRESS, 10 by 12, 140.
135.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of
Printing Materials.

Our stock of Type is very large,
both in extent and variety, includ-
ing all the styles set up by other
Foundries as well as our own.

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF
HAND, JOB, & POWER
PRESSES,
OF ROBSON AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange
at highest prices.

Applications for Specimen Books, (which are fur-
nished gratis to the order,) should state the name and
location of their office, and specify the manner in
which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for
the mail.

L. J. Wells, Agent

ROBT MITCHELL.....**FRED'K RAMMELSBERG,**
Mitchell & Rammelsberg,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
No. 99 West Fourth street, (next to Post-Office,
N. Cincinnati). Factory corner John and Second
streets. ap7 w&t-wfm

EDWIN B. BART.....**WM. C. HICKCOX,**
Bart & Hickcox,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GOODY'S AR'S INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
HOSE, STEAM PACKING, & MACHINE BELT-
ING, at Factory prices. Also, rich Fancy Goods
in great variety. Orders from dealers promptly
attended to, at 49 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
ap7 w&t-wf

F. W. Rauch,
PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN
SHEET MUSIC.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Strings, &c., 62 West
Fourth street, 3d door east of Vine, Cincinnati,
Ohio.

Music bound; Pianos tuned and repaired. Or-
ders by mail promptly attended to. ap7 w&t-wf

CARPETING.
I AM NOW OPENING
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN CARPETS & C.

Comprising all the LATEST STYLES AND PAT-
TERNS. Will be sold
VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HENRY FALLS,
No. 65 West Fourth Street,
ap7 w&t-wfm Bet. Walnut & Vine, Cincinnati.

PORTER'S ART PALACE,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
Louisville, Ky.,

And No. 36 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.
sep7 w&t-wf

JAMES B. WOOD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 451 Market st., between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.

THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the
low price of Four Dollars. sep23 w&t-wf

U. B. EVARTS,
(Successor to Evans & Marton.)
541 MAIN STREET,
Breckinridge Buildings, above 3d, Louisville, Ky.

DEALER IN PAPER PANINGS,
Clocks, Gongs and Plates,
Caskets and Gift Boxes of every description,
French Glass, Stained Glass,
Portrait and Picture Frames,
Artists' Materials.

ALSO,
DAGUERRETYPE STOCK.
My Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly
furnished with the most complete of a visit
Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to
call and examine. mar22 w&t-wfm

T. G. WATERS,
DEALER IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.,
sep23 w&t-wf Louisville, Ky.

A CHANGE!
I HAVE this day sold my establishment to Mr. S. C.
BULL, and take great pleasure in recommending
him to my old friends and patrons.
January 2, 1859. W. M. TODD.

BOOKS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
S. C. BULL,
(SUCCESSOR TO W. M. TODD.)

HAS purchased this old and well-known establish-
ment, and solicits a continuance of a visit
of his former customers, pledging himself that no
pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to those who
may favor him with a call.
jan2 w&t-wf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pianos at 74 West Fourth Street.
LIGHT, Newton & Bradbury, of
New York, Wm. Knabe & Co., of
Baltimore; are for sale for cash, or will
rent and let the rent pay for the Piano,
at 74 and 76 West Fourth Street.

C. M. MURCH,
Depot for Melodeons.

Pianos at 66 West Fourth Street.
HALL, Davis & Co., of Boston;
Hagerton & Brothers, of New York;
Raven, Bacon & Co., New York; Peters,
Cragg & Co., of New York, are for sale
for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the
Piano, at 66 West Fourth Street.

C. M. MURCH,
Depot for Melodeons.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
MADISON ST., BET. PIKE AND SEVENTH,
COVINGTON, KY.

C. BLACKBURN.....**Proprietor.**
Location Central; Accommodations Good; Charges
moderate.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4.00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

SATURDAY.....JULY 2, 1859.

Agents for the Yeoman.

We have appointed the following gentlemen our Agents at the places named, and authorized them to receive and receipt for subscriptions and other accounts in our name:

W. S. CHRYSTLE, Harrodsburg.
R. C. CHRYSTLE, Lebanon.
JOHN MCINTIRE, Springfield.
JAMES E. STEWART, Paintsville.
T. A. HARRIS, Marion, Crittenden co.
J. N. CLEMENT, Fredonia, Crittenden co.
D. A. FLANARY, Crittenden Springs.
W. M. RUTHERFORD, Bell's Mines.
R. S. SPALDING, Morganfield.
G. F. HIGGINSON, Uniontown.
E. P. TONAN, Cadiz.
JAS. M. PEARCE, Princeton.
SAMUEL K. GREEN, Smithland.
R. J. RUTHERFORD, Madisonville.
WILEY BROOKS, Vanderburg, Hopkins co.
D. H. THOMASSON, Carlisle, Hopkins co.

The Vote of Kentucky.

For the convenience of comparison with the returns from the next election we publish in another column a copy of the official vote of Kentucky last year. Below we present a statement, in tabular form, of the aggregate vote of the State in the last four general elections. In 1855 the total Know-Nothing or Opposition vote was 69,816—the largest ever obtained by that party. The largest Democratic vote, 74,857, was given to Buchanan in 1856, and this, by the way, was also the largest vote ever obtained by any party in Kentucky at a regular general election. The largest majority since the hard cider and con-skin excitement of 1840 was obtained last year by Mr. Revill, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and amounted to 13,095, with one Democratic county not returned. The largest number of votes polled in the State was in 1856, in the Presidential election, 142,396, and the smallest aggregate vote in the last four years was 119,006, in the Treasurer's election of 1857.

The Opposition, among other excuses for the overwhelming defeats they have invariably received at the hands of the Democracy since 1855, pretend to believe that the Democratic majorities resulted entirely from a failure on the part of the Know-Nothings to vote. But the figures are against them in this assertion, and the thickest skull in the community could furnish a more plausible explanation of their defeats. They were beaten for the want of votes. Under all the names and aliases they have assumed in the last five years, and with the many and varied platforms they have manufactured to humbug and demagogue voters, they have never succeeded in getting 74,000 of the free men of Kentucky to endorse their candidates and principles, as the Democracy did in the Presidential election. It will be observed, too, that Buchanan, Garrard, and Revill all got more votes than Clarke, while their K. N. competitors fell short of Morehead's vote—showing a regular gain on one side and a loss upon the other.

The indications are, that at the coming election there will be a pretty full vote, and with the figures of preceding elections before us, and such information as we have from the several Congressional Districts, we feel confident that Magoffin's majority will be large—not less than 10,000, and perhaps 15,000. This, however, depends upon the efforts yet to be made by the Democracy for their State ticket. If they work with the zeal and energy of the canvasses of 1855 and '56, their majority will certainly exceed any yet given to Democratic candidates; but without work, although Magoffin cannot be beaten, he will go into office with a reduced majority—and the Kentucky Democracy will have to bear the mortification and shame felt by their brethren in the Old Dominion since the May election.

The following is an accurate statement of the majorities and aggregate votes of the State in the last four general elections:

In 1855—Morehead, K. N. 69,816
Clarke, Dem. 65,413
Total vote, 1855.....135,229
K. N. majority 4,403.

In 1856—Buchanan, Dem. 74,857
Fillmore, K. N. 67,338
Total vote, 1856.....142,195
Democratic majority 7,519.

In 1857—Garrard, Dem. 65,500
Jones, K. N. 53,416
Total vote, 1857.....118,916
Democratic majority 12,084.

In 1858—Revill, Dem. 65,294
McKee, K. N. 53,189
Total vote, 1858.....118,483
Democratic majority 12,105.

More Extravagance.

The Style in which the Auditor Fixed up his Office.

Some days since a sensation item was sent to the Louisville Journal from this place, disclosing the startling fact that Col. Garrard had spent \$40 50 upon his office paid out of the people's money. It would seem from this, as well as from the harangues now being made by Opposition orators, that extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys is a theme of inexhaustible interest, and accordingly we propose to do our share towards entertaining the people.

Immediately after the election of 1855, Mr. Page, "the model Auditor," concluded to make his sanctum on the public square decidedly snug and comfortable. The furniture, tables, desks, &c., that sufficed for the public work under Gov. Powell's administration, would be entirely out of taste under Gov. Morehead, and the Auditor's office was fitted up in a style to match the rosewood "What-Nots," that were to adorn his K. N. Excellency's palace. Mr. Page erected a counter that cost without paint \$725, and brought in two writing desks that cost \$230. Splendid carpets were laid upon the floor, and the walls bedizened with glazed paper and zinc white paint, at a cost to put a nabob's parlor to the blush. To throw light on these gorgeous decorations, he paid \$464 for mere gas pipes and burners.

Under authority of an act of the last Legislature a new building out and out, fire-proof, was erected for the Register's office, at a less expense than the "repairs" of Mr. Page's office.

We do not know under what law upon the statute book the following expenditures were paid; but the items constitute a part of the expenses of the Auditor's office for repairs done upon it in 1856, unless we have inadvertently misunderstood some of the accounts furnished us by Mr. Page himself. The following are selected items from the bills for repairs:

REPAIRS ON AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

*A. G. Cammack's bill, wood work, &c. \$4,270 61
H. G. Banta's bill, painting..... 346 00
Keene & Co.'s bill, painting..... 224 60
W. M. Todd's bill, wall paper..... 24 41
W. M. Todd's bill, wall paper..... 128 45
H. G. Banta's bill, painting..... 13 25
A. G. Cammack's bill..... 205 76
Ky. Penitentiary's bill, grating, &c..... 97 00
J. L. Sage's bill, gas fixtures..... 464 45
Merchant & Smith's bill..... 42 50
Jno. W. Hildreth's bill, carpenter's work..... 14 00
T. F. Baker and others, bill for vault..... 1,375 53
T. S. & J. R. Page's bill, carpets..... 1,142 21
T. S. & J. R. Page's bill, carpets..... 68 25
T. S. & J. R. Page's bill, carpets..... 72 25
\$8,488 26

*In this bill we notice the following items: 1857.

May 20. 1 large counter.....\$655 00
" 20. Cash paid hands and hauling counter..... 8 45
" 20. Freight on counter..... 47 00
" 20. Hands putting up counter..... 15 00
Total for counter.....\$725 45

ALSO,

May 20. Two large writing desks.....\$230 00
" 20. Banta's bill for painting..... 620 30
" 20. Mr. Cammack's charge for superintending the work charged in above bill of \$4,270 61..... 400 00

It seems that none of the Opposition have the pluck to accept the bet proposed in our paper. It is still open. All at once they have become exceedingly moral men and law-abiding citizens. Four years ago the chiefs of the party were going about from place to place hunting bets and advertising bets.

No Democrat, no matter what his pecuniary circumstances or his moral convictions, could pass a street corner any hour in the day without being bantered and bullrugged for a bet by the Opposition. But circumstances alters cases, and a hard experience has taught K. N.'s to keep out of a bet with Democrats.

The truth is, they know and feel that Harlan stands no show, and that Bell will be beaten badly.

The party leaders may save themselves the trouble of advising the rank and file not to accept our offers. We had little or no expectation that any K. N. in this community would bet on Harlan or Bell either; and without advice to the contrary fifty dollars bonus wouldn't induce them to accept.

But the idea that they have moral scruples upon the subject of betting is the richest joke of the season. Morals and law keep Know-Nothings from betting—pshaw!

\$400!

A CHANCE FOR THE FAITHFUL.

All who believe that Bell or Harlan have the ghost of a chance are invited to face the music!

We are authorized to propose the following bets to any of the Opposition in this latitude who have the requisite amount of means, faith, and pluck to accept them, viz:

\$10 on each Congressional district in Kentucky separately—that Magoffin's majorities exceed those of Buchanan, and that Bell's majorities fall short of those of Fillmore.

\$50 that Magoffin is elected Governor.

\$50 that Magoffin gets 2,500 majority.

\$50 that Magoffin gets 5,000 majority.

\$30 that Magoffin gets 7,000 majority.

\$20 that Magoffin gets 10,000 majority.

Also,

\$70 that Simms beats Harlan in this district.

\$20 that Simms beats Harlan and Trabue together.

\$10 that Trabue gets more votes than Harlan.

All the foregoing bets to be taken together, and in case either of the parties named should not run the race out, the bet in reference to him is drawn.

J. H. Johnson, Esq., well-known to newspaper readers in Kentucky as one of our most talented political writers, is now in Frankfort attending to business in the Court of Appeals.

For the Yeoman.

A. J. James—Hon. Sherrod Williams.

Mr. Editor: Yesterday was county court, and according to appointment, A. J. James addressed the citizens of Wayne county. He spoke two hours, and certainly made a very forcible, logical, and effective speech—such a one, indeed, as it has seldom been our good fortune to listen to. When he first arose in the stand he said that he had heard it intimated that he was to be answered, and if such was the fact, he deemed it nothing but right and proper for him to be apprised of it beforehand. As no one announced his intention of answering him, he took it for granted that he was to have the field to himself, and accordingly entered into the discussion of the political issues which are now agitating the public mind throughout Kentucky.

He first laid before the people the duties of the Attorney General. He then traced the history of all the parties that have existed from the days of Jefferson to the present time, and showed that the Democratic party, having the Constitution for its chief corner-stone, and the good of the country the goal of its ambition, had withstood the trials and storms of many years, and still remained unchanged and unchangeable—while it had been successively opposed by the Federal, Whig, American, Know-Nothing, Black Republican, and Opposition parties; and the greater part of these parties had always been actuated by impure motives, having never had the welfare and prosperity of our country in view, but had always been prompted by an inordinate desire to overthrow the Democracy. He then reviewed the acts of these parties, and showed that the Democratic party had made us what we are; that every great measure that had in anywise promoted the interest of our nation had been introduced and carried out by that party; that it had stood by and watered the roots of the fair and wide-spreading tree of liberty, whose tender branches once waved over three millions of freemen and thirteen States; but now, under the culture of Democratic measures, directed and guided by Democratic principles, the branches of that tree have spread, until they wave over the continent, and fan the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, protecting under its beautiful bowers thirty-three independent States, and a fourth as many Territories, with thirty millions of freemen reposing under its branches.

He then, with a search warrant and spy-glass, made a diligent search for some monument erected by the Opposition to Democracy, on which the wandering pilgrim might gaze with gratitude and delight, and pronounce that party blessed; and having explored the whole theater on which the Opposition had figured since the formation of our government, found and returned the following verdict: "We find and ascertain that the Opposition to Democracy did once pass a Bankrupt Law."

He then showed that the Opposition party of itself had no power either in the North or South, and that their only chance to effect any thing was by uniting with the Republicans of the North; and that if the Democratic party was overthrown, Black Republicanism would reign triumphant. This result was inevitable; and that the success of the Democratic party was the only way under heaven whereby the rights of the people could be maintained and the prosperity of the Union be preserved.

When Mr. James had concluded, some of the Know-Nothing brethren announced that Hon. Sherrod Williams would address the people. The crowd again seated themselves and the young convert was sent for to give in his experience. Directly he appeared on the stand, pulled off his coat, and in a speech of an hour and a half, endeavored to prove to the people that he had not changed his position, but that the immutable Democracy had shifted their position. But the people of Wayne are too well acquainted with the history of Mr. Williams and the Democratic party to believe for a moment that the latter would be guilty of changing while the former remained steadfast.

Mr. James replied to the honorable gentleman, and gave him a thrashing that he will not soon forget. He said that he hoped the political parties of the day would not change as fast in the future as they have in the past; for if they did, he feared that his honorable friend, like the buffalo bull, would die between the lick and the range. In a word, Mr. James completely demolished him. It is not often the Democracy of Wayne shout, but yesterday Mr. James' thrusters were so pointed and severe they could not refrain from it; and such shouting we have never heard in these parts before, and for the first time beat the Opposition at their own game.

Mr. Williams attempted a reply, but it was scattering and pointless.

Mr. James made one of the best speeches we have heard this year, and he is doing good service for his party wherever he goes. He will get at least 600 majority in the Fourth district.

Our candidates for Congress are making a thorough canvass. Major Chrisman was confined to his bed about ten days with the piles; but he is up again, and in better health than he has been during the canvass; and is making Mr. Anderson suffer wherever he meets him. He exposes Anderson's bug and snake fraud, and holds him up to the ridicule, scorn, and contempt of an intelligent people. Wayne county is good for 150 majority for Chrisman, and he will carry the district by from 300 to 500. We have no fears as to the result.

You may expect Judge Samuel Boles, of Cumberland, to visit you in Frankfort this winter, and spend several months with you, as he will be our Senator from this district.

Shelby Coffey, Jr., has no opposition as yet for the Legislature; so you may expect him to accompany Judge Boles. More anon.

OCCASIONAL.

MONTICELLO, June 28, 1859.

We call attention to several very interesting communications in this paper. The one from Monticello gives a faithful account of the meeting between A. J. James and Sherrod Williams, while another, from the pen of a distinguished member of the old Whig party, is an able and overwhelming rejoinder to the silly letter of Sherrod Williams which is going the rounds of the Opposition press.

Every old-line Whig reader of this paper should give the communication signed "Cato" a careful perusal. It fits their case exactly. In it they will find sound argument in favor of maintaining their consistency in continuing to support the Democratic cause against the Opposition of the North or South.

We think it the best political article we have read during this campaign, and we commend it as such to all our readers. We trust that the pens of such writers as "Cato" will not be idle for the remainder of the campaign. They can do much good.

For the Yeoman.

The Commonwealth's Ideas of Black Republicanism.

"LETTER FROM SHERROD WILLIAMS.—In another column we publish a letter from this gentleman to the Louisville Courier, exhorting that paper to come out in favor of Hon. Joshua F. Bell for Governor. We commend the letter to the special attention of all the Whigs who united with the Democratic party under the impression that it was sound on the slavery question. Mr. Williams effectually disproves this in his letter, which places Magoffin in a position not one whit preferable to that of the Republicans. In fact, all that the Republicans now ask for is, complete Congressional non-intervention with the question of slavery in the Territories. The arguments of the Northern Democracy that this policy was the best for freedom which could be adopted have convinced the Republicans, and many of them are now adopting it to its fullest extent. Magoffin stands on this plank side by side with many of the leading Black Republicans. All they ask is, to leave slavery without the protection and securities of legal enactments, and their work is done. They know full well that courts cannot act, except in carrying out the law. If laws, protecting slave property are never passed, the courts, which have no legislative powers, are incapable of doing anything. It will be remembered, was once a prominent Whig member of Congress."

Frankfort Commonwealth.

Stupid as is this commendation of a silly letter, without a particle of argument or proof, written by a shallow and vacillating politician, who never enjoyed the confidence or respect of any of the parties he has by turns encountered with his presence and relieved by his desertion, the assertions accompanying the indorsement deserve to be noticed for the arrogance and recklessness—and ignorance too, we should add, but for the proof of better knowledge in its other columns—of the Opposition organ at the State Capital. Here are sundry unwarranted assumptions and misstatements which no ingenuity can maintain or palliate, namely:

1. That the Democratic party is unsound on the slavery question.

2. That non-intervention is all that the Republicans ask for.

3. That Northern Democratic arguments carried over by Republicans to that ground.

4. That Magoffin stands on that ground side by side with Republicans.

5. That all that the Republicans ask is that slavery be left without protective enactments.

6. That in the absence of protective enactments the courts are powerless.

Let us briefly examine these reckless assertions:

1. If the Democratic party is not sound on the slavery question we pray to know what constitutes soundness, and what party is sound? The Democratic party approve the passage of the fugitive slave act; they approve the repeal of the Missouri restriction; they oppose any act prohibiting slavery in the Territories; they are in favor of admitting new slave States into the Union; they approve the extension of the laws of the United States, which afford ample protection to all rights, property in slaves included, over the Territories; they resist the agitation of slavery in States and Territories, in Congress and out of it, and pledge their acquiescence in existing laws; they approve and sustain the Supreme Court for its decision in the Dred Scott case; and they are pledged to afford further protective legislation, should experience prove its necessity. If this is not a sound record, we should like to know what party has made or can make a better?

2. Is non-intervention all that is asked by the Republicans, who, in their primary meetings, in all their party conventions and assemblages, in their actions in Congress, in their newspapers, in their political speeches, in their sermons and prayers, in their daily conversations, and their nightly dreams, and in every other mode, demand the repeal of the fugitive slave act which Congress has extended as well to the Territories as to the States; who demand the repeal of every other act of Congress recognizing and protecting slavery; who demand the prohibition of slavery in all the Territories; who refuse the admission of any new slave State into the Union; who proscribe able, honest, and fearless judges for applying and enforcing laws protecting slavery; who demand the reorganization of the federal judiciary for the object of overruling the Dred Scott decision, and all other decisions establishing and guarding the rights incidental to slavery; and who urge many other demands of kindred character? Is all this nothing but innocent non-intervention? Why? It is nothing but wide-sweeping, remorseless, wicked, dangerous, unconstitutional intervention, not for the protection, but for the abrogation and destruction of slavery! And yet the Commonwealth knows that the Republicans demand all we have mentioned, and more. Can sensibility to shame exist in the author of the reckless assertion, that all the Republicans ask for is complete Congressional non-intervention?

3. This assertion is amply refuted by the statement of truths above. The Republicans have not gone over to the ground of non-intervention, persuaded by Northern Democratic arguments, or any other arguments; but they persist in their doctrine and policy of intervention, by continual agitation in and out of Congress.

4. Magoffin, so far from standing side by side with Republicans on this ground, stands directly confronting and combating them and their schemes. They are for withdrawing all protection of existing laws; he is for sustaining and enforcing the Constitution, laws, and decisions protecting all property rights, slave property rights included. They are for tearing down and demolishing the entire fabric of policy sustaining property rights in slaves; he is for preserving it in all its efficiency, and for strengthening it whenever experience shall demonstrate the necessity. He is only for non-intervention in the sense that he is content with existing laws, because experience has proved their entire adequacy to the object of protection; and he disdains to degrade himself to the low rank of a wanton, factious, demagogue agitator, clamoring for protection already amply secured!

5. This is a cool assertion—cool surpassingly. To say that all the Republicans ask for is, that slavery shall be left without protective enactments, implies, in the face of ten huge volumes of the statutes at large, that Congress has hitherto adopted no protective enactments; whereas, every necessary law conceivable, civil and criminal, for the protection of slavery, has already been enacted by Congress, judicially sanctioned by the Federal courts, and efficiently enforced by the Federal Executive. The Republicans ask no such thing here asserted. On the contrary, they are struggling to repeal all existing protective laws, and break down all the safeguards which the Constitution has erected for the defense of the rights appertaining to slavery. When they shall have achieved this traitorous object, by repealing existing laws, discarding constitutional requisitions, and demoralizing the judiciary, then, but not till then, non-intervention with slavery will be their policy and their cry, as intervention against slavery is now. But to destroy the entire protec-

For the Yeoman.

the Commonwealth's idea of Black Republicanism.

On Tuesday, June 21st, in California, Ky., by Elder Frank Sallou, Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, of Alexandria, and Miss Lizzie K., daughter of Dr. E. F. Dameron, all of Campbell county, Ky. Like a star that looks down on the lake's tranquil bosom, And sees its bright self pictured faithfully alone, So the heart would seek out 'mid this world of delusion One fond trusting spirit that reflects back its own. When the cold world shall frown and care bring us sadness, What treasure can yield, what joy can impart? What boon can earth give to bring back our gladness Like life's sweet elysium, one fond faithful heart? P.

For Coroner.

J. F. C. COLEMAN (the present Coroner) is a candidate for re-election in August.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Expedition to Liberia.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia on the 25th of October, 1859. Free colored persons residing in Kentucky will receive the aid of the State appropriation to move to Liberia for settlement there, upon application to the Agent of the Society. Those persons in the State who intend sending emancipated slaves to Liberia in the fall expedition will give notice of their intention to the Agent of the Society.

Address
Jell w&t-w3m
A. M. COWAN,
Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

GROVER & BAKERS' CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a neat, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. Circulars sent on application by letter.

Office in the Mansion House, Frankfort, Ky., 3d door from the corner on St. Clair st.

J. H. OSBORN, Agent.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.

sep16 t-w&wte
THOS. S. PAGE

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$5 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address
DR. D. MORTIMORE,
Third street, opposite Journal office,
Louisville, Ky.

Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States in behalf of the efficacy of this remedy.

sep9 t-w&wly

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 30th day of June, 1859, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

Alcott, Milton S. Lyles, R. S.
Apperson, Jr. Linnville, Cyrenus
Anderson, Emanuel Lyle, Henry M.
Bartlett, George
Boyle, Jeremiah
Barlow, W. S., 2
Barns, Mr. A.
Baldwin, Washington L.
Bradley, A.
Brooks, Jacob
Buttnerman, Michael
Brooks, Dr. Samuel
Beattie, Miss Emma
Brinker, Allen
Castelman, John
Church, W. S., 3
Cox, M.
Christopher, Mason B.
Cole, John
Dixon, Cyrus M.
Deffing, Augustus
Dillingham, Louis
Decker, H. P.
Davenport, Mrs. Nelly
Ellis, Emanuel
Ehrhardt, R.
Ellis, Mrs. Nancy
Finn, Miss Mahaley
Fitch, John
Flaming, Amanda
Feulds, D. P.
Fox, John
Furness, Miss L. J.
Green, Mrs. Nancy Ann
Garian, George
Gipin, James W.
Gibson, Lige
Gaines, George
Gorum, Mrs. Miranda
Grigsby, J. R.
Hamon, S. R.
Harris, John
Hunter, Miss Lizzie.
Hally, Thomas
Hayden, Mrs. Julius
Haragon, Lyman J.
Haley, Mrs. Sarah Ann
Harper, Mrs. Julia Ann
Hall, Miss Mary L.
Bawkins, C. W.
Hoy, Miss Aurora D.
Jessop, Nathaniel
Kelly, William
Littice, James W.
Legacy, E. M.
McClure, John or Tilman
Secares, Sarah
Strader, J. Baker.
Suther, Mrs. E. M.
Smith, Edw. Wm. H.
Smith, Mrs. S. M.
Stubbs, Henry B.
Schrauder, Mrs. Catharine
Sergeant, P.
Silver, William
Straus, Mrs. Matilda
Tols, Mrs. Cynthia
Tolles, Joseph
Tracy, Joseph
Vegmin.
Worthington, E. S.
Wood, R. W.
Wert, R. W.
Withers, Col. Wm. T.
Williams, C. H.
Williams, John H.
Watts, Fielding.
Whitides, Berry
Warren, Jessy

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

H. F. JOHNSON, P. M.

EMPHATIC.

\$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—An Agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States to conduct a respectable and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For further particulars address, Dr. J. HENRY WARNER, corner of Broadway and Twelfth sts., New York City, enclosing one post-office stamp.

sep9 t-w3m

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CRADDOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Chiles vs. Judgment of Mason.

This action was brought by Elizabeth W. Drake. She stated in her petition that she was the widow of George Drake, deceased, and duly qualified as his administrator. She alleged, in the first paragraph of her petition, that the defendant, Chiles, "had unlawfully killed, by shooting him with a pistol, her said husband, George Drake, not in self-defense."

In the second paragraph she alleged that the defendant, "by means of his willful neglect, shot and killed her said husband to her great damage," &c.

The defendant demurred, which was overruled, and it is now insisted that the court erred in that decision. Two objections were urged against the petition.

1. That it does not allege that the killing occurred in the time allowed by the statute for the prosecution of such an action.

2. That it fails to set forth the facts which constitute the "unlawful neglect," by which the life of the husband of the plaintiff is alleged to have been destroyed.

The court, per Chief Justice Simpson, held—1. That the statute under which the action was brought and recovery had contains a provision, that all actions brought under it shall be commenced within one year from the time of the death complained of. It is therefore contended that it was necessary for the plaintiff to allege, in order that it might appear she had an existing cause of action, that the killing had occurred within one year preceding the commencement of the action. The provision referred to constitutes the whole of the fourth section of the act, and is as follows: "The actions under this act shall be commenced within one year from the time of such death."

This provision is nothing more than a limitation of the time within which such an action can be brought, and it is no more necessary to allege, in an action under this statute, when the cause of action accrued, in order to show that it is not bound by the statute of limitations, than it is in other kinds of actions. The statute of limitations being regarded as a matter of strict defense, must, if relied upon, be pleaded by the defendant in all actions, unless the petition shows that the action is bound by time, and that the plaintiff is not within any of the exceptions mentioned in the statute, where any exceptions are contained in the statute which prescribes the limitation. It is not necessary that the plaintiff should allege in the petition that the action has been brought in due time.

2. In actions for personal injuries resulting from negligence, it has always been regarded as sufficient for the plaintiff to allege, in general terms, that the injury complained of was occasioned by the carelessness and negligence of the defendant, without stating the particular circumstances with which the infliction of the injury was accompanied, in order to show that it had been occasioned by negligence. An allegation of the extent of the injury, and of the manner in which it was inflicted, has been always regarded as sufficient. (*Chitty on Pleadings*, 650.)

What constitutes "wilful negligence" must be determined by the jury, with the aid of the court. It is not a mere matter of law, but of fact and law.

3. Another question was made on the trial which properly arises on demurrer. It was contended, on behalf of the defendant, that the act of the Legislature under which this action was brought was unconstitutional, because it was in conflict, as alleged, with that provision of the constitution which is contained in the 37th section of the 2d article, and which declares that "no law enacted by the general assembly shall relate to more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title."

This action was brought under two acts—one passed in 1856, (*Sess. Acts*, 1855-6, page 96.) and the other in 1854, (*Sess. Acts*, 1853-4, vol. 1, page 175.) But as the court below decided that the plaintiff could not recover on the first paragraph in her petition, and so instructed the jury, the attention of this court was confined to the examination of the constitutional objection exclusively to the latter act.

The title reads as follows: "An act for the redress of injuries arising from the neglect or misconduct of railroad companies, and others." The first two sections relate to the destruction of the life of persons and stock, through the negligence or carelessness of agents or servants of railroad companies. The third section, under which this action was brought, reads as follows:

"That if the life of any person is lost or destroyed by the willful neglect of another person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations, their agents or servants, then the personal representative of the deceased shall have the right to sue such person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations, and recover punitive damages for the loss or destruction of the life aforesaid." The only object contemplated by this statute is the redress of injuries to the life of persons or of stock, occasioned by negligence. The fact that a remedy is afforded by the statute for such injuries, as well against natural as artificial persons, does not impart to it the character of a law which embraces various and distinct subjects. The *subject* is the redress of injuries to life resulting from negligence; no other *subject* is embraced by the act, nor does it contain any provision which does not relate to that *subject*. The title of the act fully and clearly expresses the subject as thus defined. It is not, therefore, embraced by the constitutional prohibition relied on.

4. It is also contended that this law is liable to another constitutional objection, viz: that an act of the defendant for which it authorizes an action to be brought, and punitive damages recovered, is an offense for which he is criminally responsible, and therefore, if he can be subjected to punitive damages in this action, he may be punished twice for the same offense, in direct contravention of the constitutional provision on that subject.

This objection, say the court, is evidently based upon a misconception of the meaning of the expression *punitive damages* contained in the act. The plaintiff is authorized to recover damages for the injury sustained, and these damages are to be *restitutive*; or, in other words, *punitive*. The recovery is for the loss sustained, but the damages to be allowed therefor are to be *exemplary*. This is the sense in which the word *punitive* has been frequently used by this court, and it is evidently the sense in which it was used by the legislature. Punitive, vindictive, and exemplary damages, are all synonymous terms. In an action for an assault and battery, the plaintiff may recover vindictive damages, although the defendant might be indicted for the same offense. The recovery in the one case is for the private injury, and in the other the punishment is inflicted for the public wrong. Vindictive damages operate, it is true, by way of punishment, but they are allowed as compensatory for the private injury.

The law which authorizes this action and the recovery of punitive damages is not liable to condemnation. Its object is not to inflict a penalty, but to remunerate for the loss sustained. Every recovery for a personal injury, with or without vindictive damages, operates in some degree as a punishment, but it is the punishment which results from the redress of a private wrong, and does not therefore violate either the meaning or the spirit of the constitution. Chapter 28, section 4, of the *Revised Statutes*, which declares, that "the commission of a felony shall not stay or merge any civil remedy of the party aggrieved against the felon," is but declaratory of the law as it previously existed in this State. (*Ellen vs. L. & F. Railroad Company*, 14 B. Mon., 205.) If, therefore, the act of the defendant, by which the plaintiff's husband lost his life, amounted to a felony, or only a misdemeanor, which is not now decided, still the plaintiff can maintain her action and recover punitive damages. This court is apprised of the decisions on this subject, in which it has been held that vindictive damages cannot be recovered in an action for an injury which is also punishable by indictment. (*Austin and wife vs. Wilson and wife*, 4 Cus., 273; *Whitney vs. Hitchcock*, 4 Denio, 461.) Whether such damages can be legally awarded in any case, is a question about which different and conflicting opinions have prevailed. The arguments and authorities on both sides of the question can be found in 2d vol. *Greenleaf on Evidence*, page 250, note n, and *Sedgwick on Damages*, pages 37 and 453.

The right to recover vindictive damages for personal injuries, where the commission of the act complained of is accompanied with circumstances of aggravation, has been repeatedly recognized by this court as proper, and this must now be regarded as the settled law in this State.

5. The circuit court gave an instruction to this effect, that "by punitive damages is meant exemplary damages, by way of smart money, as well as those given by way of compensation." This court held that the instruction was not objectionable. The statute, in authorizing the recovery of punitive damages, intended them as compensatory for the loss sustained and on account of the nature and aggravation of the injury. It is, therefore, the increase of damages resulting from the character of the defendant's conduct that is denominated punitive or vindictive.

6. The circuit court, at the instance of the appellant, instructed the jury that the plaintiff could not recover in this action if the death was accidental—not premeditated, and not produced by wilful neglect. He now complains that the circuit court did not explain to the jury the meaning of the expression "wilful neglect." This court held, that if it was deemed necessary that an additional explanation of the words should be given, it was the duty of the appellant to have asked for it.

7. Reputation and cohabitation are admissible in civil cases to prove the existence of the relation of husband and wife. Such was the character of the evidence objected to in the court below. It was admissible for the purpose for which it was introduced.

8. If the plaintiff's petition contained causes of action which could not be joined in the same action, the objection should have been made before filing the answer. It is waived, unless made before filing the answer. A subsequent motion comes too late. Besides, the appellant, even if it was conceded, there was misjoinder, is not injured, as the court below instructed the jury that the plaintiff could not recover on the cause of action contained in the first paragraph in the petition, and thereby confined the right of recovery to one cause of action alone.

9. It appeared upon the trial that the defendant improperly presented a loaded pistol in a room where many persons were present, and that whilst he held it in his hand it was discharged, the load striking and killing plaintiff's husband. The individual killed was not the person with whom the defendant was quarreling, nor the person whom he intended to injure; but the act of drawing and presenting a loaded pistol with an intention to use it, in a room where there were many persons together, manifests such an utter disregard of the consequences that might result from the use of the weapon, as leaves the party without any excuse for his conduct. The killing, although not intentional, was the result of perfect recklessness, and as such rendered the defendant liable for the civil injury which was produced by his wilful negligence.

The verdict was for one thousand dollars in damages. It would not be regarded as excessive, even if punitive damages were not allowable in such cases.

Judgment affirmed.

Cassidy & wife vs. Bailey. Judgment Both.

By the Revised Statutes, (page 592,) it is enacted, that before a court shall have jurisdiction to decree a sale of infants' lands, three commissioners must be appointed to report, and must report under oath to the court the net value of the infants' real and personal estate, and the annual profits thereof, and whether the interest of the infants requires the sale to be made. In this case the commissioners were appointed, but made no report, and consequently the court had no power to decree a sale. It was contended that the appellants have no right to prosecute this appeal, and that it is barred by the lapse of time.

The wife, one of the appellants, claims to be one of the infants whose land was sold, and that she had married Cassidy since the sale was made. If this had been denied by plea filed for the purpose, the appellants would have had the opportunity of establishing it by proof. The limitation could only have been relied on by plea. In this case it would have been unavailing, as the persons whose lands were sold were infants, and the statute did not run against them.

Judgment reversed.

We notice that the editor of the Frankfort Yeoman has made arrangements with Mr. Craddock, of the Franklin bar, to furnish for publication the cases decided by the Court of Appeals. This will add to the interest and value of that most excellent paper, and will be still another inducement, besides those already existing, to the citizens of Kentucky, and more especially to the members of the legal profession, as well as of those of other States of the Union, to subscribe for it.

We heartily approve of the plan, and hope that the publishers may meet with that success which such an enterprise deserves. We see no reason why such an enterprise should not succeed. The members of the bar, at least, will appreciate its advantages, and we doubt not will patronize it. There are continually arising new questions, many of which spring from the new system of practice which has been adopted in Kentucky. It is important that the members of the profession should know the judicial determination of those questions, and the established construction of doubtful sections; and since it is not allowed to publish all of the decisions of the court, many of this class must, of necessity, be left out. It is, however, the object of the publishers, as we understand it, to give the points decided in all of the cases before the court, and, while this does not form an equivalent for the reports published annually by the reporter, it gives many cases in which principles as important in their bearing as those contained in the latter are enclosed.

We again wish the publishers success.

Official Vote of Kentucky, 1858.

COUNTIES.	G. R. McKee.	R. R. Revell.
Allen	322	616
Adair	398	795
Anderson	323	679
Ballard	283	564
Barren	1,441	1,180
Bath	510	566
Boone	723	793
Bourbon	267	561
Boyd	750	453
Breathitt	65	573
Brecken	665	529
Butler	412	341
Bullitt	488	562
Boyle	564	293
Christian	532	869
Calloway	101	1,045
Campbell	634	1,119
Casey	516	357
Carroll	428	593
Carter	301	672
Clay	315	428
Caldwell	319	432
Clarke	733	379
Crittenden	342	636
Cumberland	471	297
Clinch	249	381
Daviess	865	881
Estill	544	600
Edmonson	149	267
Fleming	750	590
Franklin	856	805
Fulton	198	308
Fayette	1,306	855
Floyd	127	955
Gallatin	499	446
Garrard	293	1,182
Graves	763	345
Green	392	475
Grant	625	715
Grayson	389	531
Greenup	692	650
Hancock	333	442
Hardin	295	776
Hickman	295	566
Hopkins	636	825
Harian	397	254
Henderson	654	652
Henry	642	1,047
Harrison	832	1,061
Hart	367	892
Jefferson	111	819
Jessamine	354	576
Jackson	142	247
Knox	545	482
Kenton	984	1,442
Larue	333	439
Letellier, (no return)		
Laurel	337	498
Lewis	434	430
Lincoln	728	442
Livingston	411	318
Lawrence	495	657
Lyon	171	344
Logan	1,299	394
Marshall	56	58
Mason	1,133	797
McCracken	516	419
Madison	1,161	987
Meigs	345	38
Muhlenburg	488	420
Montgomery	564	541
Mercer	534	1,084
Marion	342	973
Monroe	465	517
Meade	597	379
Morgan	243	1,171
Martin	517	703
Nicholas	559	703
Owsley	295	513
Oldham	323	491
Ohio	454	684
Owen	521	1,416
Powell	172	198
Pendleton	636	817
Perry	147	200
Pike	908	1,200
Pike	169	713
Rowan	93	243
Rockcastle	450	203
Russell	388	397
Scott	596	933
Spencer	312	412
Shelby	1,044	712
Simpson	291	470
Taylor	523	593
Todd	569	457
Trigg	392	682
Trimble	592	591
Union	438	76
Woodford	567	446
Wayne	598	587
Warren	1,123	845
Whitley	419	49
Washington	433	1,014
	55,199	65,294

A SUMMER WARDROBE.—Now that the season for light, airy and cool clothing has arrived, every gentleman is expected to make his appearance upon the street and in the parlor properly costumed in new and suitable dress. If he desires to feel comfortable and appear to advantage, let him go to the Young America clothing store, corner of Main and St. Clair streets, and purchase a suit of the fine and fashionable linen clothing kept there. It is neat, cheap, and comfortable.

FIRE.—The stable and ice house of Thos. N. Lindsey Esq., were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The fire caught in the stable, and was not discovered until it was too late to check it. It was with great difficulty that the flames were prevented from reaching Mr. L.'s dwelling. The firemen worked manfully, and deserve credit for their exertions to arrest the fire.

[From the Louisville Democrat.] Platform of the Opposition, Adopted February 22, 1859.

"But co-operation or union, by the Opposition of Kentucky, is now and forever undesirable and impossible, with any party or persons, who seek, by the action of the Federal Government, through any of its departments, to interfere with the institution of slavery."

The Journal undertakes to create the impression that in this resolution it was not intended to say that Congress should not interfere to protect. The opinions of the gentleman who drafted this resolution is in flat contradiction of this supposition. Judge Nicholas, who drafted this indictment, is a strong opponent of the Federal Government, and wrote column after column against it. In drafting the resolution the reference to interfere by any of the departments was, doubtless, intended by him to refer directly to the decision of which he so much disapproved, and we presume it was so understood by the committee on resolutions and the whole convention.

At that time the new resolution, that interference was not the clear understanding of the convention, was made. It was intended that this resolution should go further than the resolutions of the Cincinnati platform. It is clearly and positively aimed at the Dred Scott decision. We do not know that language from the pen of the gentleman who drafted the resolutions could be much stronger. He has argued as ably as he could in such a bad cause, to prove that that decision was incorrect. It is conceded that the decision so far interferes as to recognize slaves as property, and places them on the footing of other property. Against this Judge Nicholas protests and presents the above resolution, in which he, in the name of the new party, refuses co-operation with any party which seeks through any of its departments to interfere with the institution of slavery." Are not the courts the particular department referred to? If not, what does the resolution mean? We do not wish to do the gentleman injustice, and if any one by his authority will deny this plain inference we will admit that we have misunderstood his words. We ask the editors of the Louisville Journal and the Frankfort Commonwealth if that was not the clear understanding at the time. Come, gentlemen, let us have an honest, candid answer.

[From the Bowling-Green Standard.]

SCOTTVILLE, Allen Co., Ky., June 15. EDITORS STANDARD: Last Monday being Quarterly Court day, according to previous agreement among the citizens of Democracy of Allen, they convened at this place for the purpose of placing a standard bearer on the track as the next Legislature for Allen. After balking a few times a sterling Democrat, in the person of Wilson Foster, was unanimously declared the choice of the Convention. Mr. Foster is a true and tried Democrat; has never espoused any other political faith or doctrine, and will doubtless do his duty with honor and ability. The nomination being made, resolutions were offered by R. H. Paris, the most important of which the following were a few:

Resolved, That we stand by the Cincinnati Platform, hold to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, endorse the Frankfort Resolutions, and pledge our undivided support to the State and District nominations.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, without a dissenting voice, except a few words from a stray African in a hollow sycamore from a few of those twilight mongrels, headed by their honorable candidate for the Senate. Mr. Wright's friends will probably be surprised to hear of him meeting in Democratic caucuses in Allen; but when a foolish old fellow is taken astray from a good owner by wild company, after taking a jaunt or two, he will come back toward the old barn yard. The resolutions being adopted, Col. James P. Bates, one of Democracy's gallant leaders, and one who every Democrat should be proud to own, made his appearance on the stand. There was a large crowd in attendance under the circumstances, and Mr. Bates made one of the happiest efforts I ever heard from him. He caused every free heart to beat with enthusiasm and joy when he speaks of our glorious principles and Administration, and inspires every Democrat with pride to think he lives to fight under the Democratic banner. We all believe Mr. Bates to be a true statesman and patriot, for none other could breathe such a copious flow of noble sentiments, which seemingly require no exertion on his part, but are simply the dictates of his heart. He explained the extravagance of the State Administration which opened the eyes of those whose heads have been "Government Extravagance," which give them a chance to add another verse to their tune or change it into a vacant whistle. His speech was unanswerable, and will tell at the August election. I would be glad to go into the particulars of his speech; but for want of time, suffice it to say, it had a happy effect. Mr. Wright next ascended the stand, but made rather an awkward appearance following Mr. Bates. After listening while on his favorite, and I may say, only theme, the "Penitentiary," he yielded the stand to Mr. Anthony, who made a short but successful reply. We had a fine time, there being a good crowd and a great deal of warmth among the Democracy. Mr. Sale has been canvassing our county with almost incredible rapidity and success, speaking night and day. Give this a place in your columns and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Washington Items. WASHINGTON, June 27.—Information has been received from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated descent on Nicaragua. The names of certain parties who sustain General Walker with arms and money were given; the enjoyment of the Transit Route to compensate in part for the expenses thus incurred. It is stated that the expedition will start about the middle of August; that a party of filibusters will rendezvous in Florida, and be conveyed to Central America in the Scottish Chief. Whether or not the information is strictly true, it is certain that our government will endeavor to arrest all such enterprises, the orders to our naval vessels for this purpose heretofore issued being in full force. General Jerez, before he left for Nicaragua, was fully informed of the filibustering movement.

The Board contemplated by the former order of the War Department is meant to be convened for the examination of non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion, and will be composed of the Inspector of Tactics, the Professor of Mathematics, and the Professor of Ethics at the Military Academy. It will meet at West Point on the first Monday in September, annually. Enlisted men, serving with the troops, will not hereafter be allowed accumulation of ratings. Capt. Nicholas has been ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war Constellation, the flag ship of the African squadron, in place of Capt. Wilson, who has been ordered to sea.

General Samuels, intended to go to New York to see the Secretary of State, but he was detained in Central America by the unexpected reception of dispatches from the State Department.

Napoleon's Proclamation Issued at Milan. New York, Sunday night, June 26.—The steamer Bremen brings London dates to the 14th, and the important items of news are, that there had been no more battles fought. The Austrians were on the retreat. A new British Ministry had been formed with Palmerston at its head, and Lord John Russell for leader in the House, and Metternich is dead.

Presuming you have the general news summary from your regular correspondent, I send you Napoleon's proclamation to the Lombards, and the London Times' comments thereon. The following proclamation has been published: Milan: "The fortune of war has conducted me to the capital of Lombardy. Let me tell you by I am here. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont, I resolved to sustain the King of Sardinia, my ally. The honor and interests of France made this my duty. Your enemies, who are my enemies, have endeavored to diminish the sympathy which exists throughout Europe for your cause, by trying to persuade the world that I am interfering in this war only for personal ambition or to aggrandize the territory of France. If there are men who do not understand their epoch I am not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion which prevails, men are greater by the moral influence which they exercise than by their conquests, and this moral influence I seek after with pride in contributing to emancipate one of the most beautiful parts of Europe. Your recognition has proved to me that you have understood me."

"I do not come here with any preconceived plan to dispossess sovereigns, nor to impose my own will upon you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies and maintain internal order. It will place no obstacle in the way of a free manifestation of your legitimate rights. Providence sometimes favors nations like individuals, in giving them occasion to rise suddenly to greatness; but it is on condition that they have the virtue to profit by it."

"Profit, then, by the fortune which is offered you. Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realized if you show yourself worthy of it. Unite then, for one sole object, the enfranchisement of your country. Providence sometimes favors nations like individuals, in giving them occasion to rise suddenly to greatness; but it is on condition that they have the virtue to profit by it."

Dissolution. The partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Pfeiffer and Adam Kahr, under the firm of Pfeiffer & Kahr, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts with the undersigned, who is charged with the settlement of the business of the late firm.

January 5, 1859. ADAM KAHR.

Fine Groceries, Liquors, &c. The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of Pfeiffer & Kahr, at old stand, where he will continue to keep on hand a choice assortment of fresh groceries, fine liquors, &c., which he will sell at prices as low as the times will permit. He hopes to retain the customers of the old firm, and also add many new ones. Persons wanting anything in his line are respectfully requested to give him a call.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

H. B. CLIFFORD,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

(Exclusively),

No. 23 Fourth (or Wall) Street, Louisville, Ky.

All Goods consigned to my care will receive my strict personal attention. Agent for the sale of all kinds of Lake Fish, W. R. and N. Y. Butter and Cheese, Pearl Starch, Older Vinegar, Cement, N. Y. Hops, &c. Reagent for—Benton & King, Com. Mer., New Orleans; Tait & Son, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; West & McDougal, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; J. A. Skiff, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; McKim & Co., Com. Mer., Madison, Ind.; W. A. Sparks & Co., Com. Mer., Louisville; Bartlett, McComb & Co., Com. Mer., St. Louis; Thos. Brown & Co., Bankers, Louisville; P. C. Hill, Dr. & Co., Wheeling, Va.; P. T. Ham & Co., Com. Mer., Toledo, O.

Persons shipping Stock supplied with Feed at the lowest market price.

A Specific for Ho ping-Cough.

It is known by a few individuals in the counties of Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham, that I have a remedy that effectually cures Ho ping-Cough. If there are remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use) to tell the country that they are not. I have cured, I have no doubt, they are candid in what they state. To get the medicine in use, and full to sleep deep and undisturbed, the faculty is invited to get the medicine, and save the little innocents whom they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured. The dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a sufficient for one child. This medicine can be conveyed to any part of the United States by express for a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between Flood and Preston, south side No. 489, Louisville, Ky. PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

822 Chestnut Street,

(opposite Girard House),

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS—FINE WATCHES.

PAPEK, PHILLIPS & Co., Watches, in Geneva, and other fine watches, London Time-keepers, in new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face. Sole Authorized Agents for above.

Gold and Silver, English and Swiss Watches, Rich Jewels, new designs, Diamonds, Pearls, and all the fashionable Styles. Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style, quality, and finish. Persons desiring to examine their

NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.

Uniform Prices, in plain figures, and no variation.

Mr. D. B. Shaw,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and its vicinity, that he will be at their place THURSDAY, JUNE 26, to make arrangements to commence a School July 1, Lessons to be given weekly. All desirous of patronizing the School are requested to meet him at the Capital House, on Thursday, June 26th, at 3 P. M.

Mr. Shaw will be here and discourse some fine music. Sig. Angelo Fintarous will give some fine music on the Harp.

By E. B. we will also give a PARTY on that night, if desirable.

LIGHTS & BRADBURY'S,

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

421 Broome St., New York.

